esolved, That it is the deliberate opinion esolved. That it is the deliberate opinion his Convention that Sift may be grown ill the United States, not only for domesturposes, but as a valuable article of concial export—thereby giving an active emment to American labour, and retaining the state of the state ions of dollars in our country, that are ually sent out of it for the purchase of

en goods. Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ht to be established under the auspices of Executive Committee, and all the funds r and above the support of said paper ht to be devoted to the advancement of sile cause in the United States.

tinaster, of Baltimore, was invited to be-tine the editor of the work, and has con-ted to do so—so far as may be consistent h the strict performance of his public du-

n the course of the discussions which took ich have been encountered, and which y yet be apprehended, in the prosecution the *silk culture*, as a great branch of A-rican industry, were fully considered; and result was an universal conviction that. w, in the words of the resolution, Silk y be grown in the United States, not onfor domestic purposes, but as a valuable icle of commercial export. The suita-I health of the worm, and the trees which pply its food; the capabilities, the habits, at the genius of our people for conducting business through its whole process, and price of American labour as compared ere fully canvassed, and the most sceptical strained freedom in the entertainment and scussion of various and discordant docnes, religious and political, has imparted us, as to our English ancestry, an omnirous appetite for knowledge, and a capaci-to learn in a few years what cannot be acired in ages, where all is dull conformity d routine of thought and of action! Thus s it happened in manufactures as in other ings; American ingenuity, unrestrained by

es apparently insurmountable! Howblorg, ay it be asked, after our first cotton spinwas put in motion before Yankge Lowe with silk. The only question is as to how ong it shall take us? With a monthly jour-al to concentrate and diffuse every ray of oating light on the subject, if was the opi-tion of the Convention that ye may realize and enjoy, in our own day, the boon which adolence and want of cancert may procrasnate, but which nothing thort of Turkish pathy can finally defeat. ! Let all then who may feel any concern:

ultivators, manufacturers, or venders of silk, r as patriots willing to offer suitable occupa-ion and bread to the inemployed and ita clpless, come forward in support of a work of be faithfully and honestly devoted to these bjects of private happiness, and of national dependence.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and is the journal, for the sake of agreeable and iseful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horiulture, and ruial and domestie economy. lence, the adjunctive title Rural Econo.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper,

with a printed coloured cover. All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and trans-mit the manies and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS. Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Tea Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will

the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall lave been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Stapless and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a conv of the Januaral. py of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

February 7.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING. The Steamboat MA.

RYLANN will leave Baltimare on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at bove places from the lower end of Dugan's

wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this contact the state of the state this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis 81 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing 82 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

May 95

The Atarpland Gasette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

Printed and I'mblished by JONAS GREEN,

At the Brick Building on the Public Price-Three Dollars per annum.

IT Nerrous discuses, liver computed, dyspepria, bithous discuses, piles, consumption, codelin, colles, spiling of blood, pain in the chest and side-molers, female weakness, mercurial discuses, and all check of hypothem fracism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nerrous imitability, nerrous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general ability, iodility weakness, eldorensis or green sickness, fluorens, bysteries headness, hiscoup, sea sickness, night narce, theumatism, astima, ite douboureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most exeruciating durater, floats, will had relief from their sufferings by a correct of Br. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nancea, ventiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, poises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chill, ness transrs, watchings, agitation, anaiety, but dreams, stomach. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New

INTERESTING & ASTONISHING
FACTS, are amongs: the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr.

Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 160 Chethem Street, New York, where the Ductor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, bye. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must exclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES.

IT MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extracelinary efficacy of Dr. W.M. EVANS' celebrated CAMOMILE and APLENIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesurus, boss of appetite, nausca, vounting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly latid mader, mixed with blood, great debility, come of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is lenjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary length be had received.

STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, affected with the above distressing malady. Symptons: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizincess, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, papitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happines, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Erans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pilis, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

P LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Brown. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the lowels, total loss of appetite, exeruciating plan of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, lah your and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right rich, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. B. Johnson, wife of Capt. Jeseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with The Doloreux, violent poin in her head, and voneting with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicisms, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 109 Chutham street, and from that time she bedge of 109 Chutham street, and from that time she bedge of almost every description, also the advice of reveral eminent physicisms, but never found the slighteine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Stere, 359 Grand st. N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. E. East. Mr. John Gilson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the ab-we complaint for three years and mine months; wring which time he had to use cratches. His chief amptons were exeruciating pin in all his joints, appearance of the print for wards night; and for the meet part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fescia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscolar power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in a chair a manner, Mr. Gibson conocives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceared, and that his joints have completely received their natural tone, and no feels able to resume his ordinary business.

TMr. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, he.

ter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an ag-gravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to partigravation of her disease, a winnister averagin to parti-cular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irk-conceres and wea-riness of hito, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lumented, desponded, and thought she led a most maserable life, never was ary one so bad, with fre-quent mental hallucinations.

most miscrable life, never was any one security quent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to manerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as sha did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1536.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1536, Peter Pinckney, Com. of Deeds. TA-Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Vin. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile

Win. Evans, proprietor of the ectebrated cosmon the medical qualities of the Camonile Plant, be as well as thousands since (lecides myself), would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bel, throthen attail effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for but to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camonile, the discoverer would have been inn ortalized with poetic zeal as the Lenefactor of suffering talized with poetic zeal as the lenefactor of suffering

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans; Camomile Fills.

Yours, with esteem,

Stellon P. Gilbert.

If Another recent test of the unricalled virtue of YEARS STANDING.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Win. Evans.

The symptoms ucre—A sense of distension and opprecion after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great definity and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bihous vomiting, and poin in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Win. Evans' medicine.

OF An Extraordinary and Remarka-

(CP -In Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon. Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st. The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languar, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending cvil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symstoms of extreme dibility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She lars given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

OF DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHON-DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHON-DRIACISM.—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziners, palpitation of the heart, impaired apjetite, sometimes acid and putrescent cruentions, collaces and weshness of the extramities, emaciation and general cliffity, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmere, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chet, had, and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and Institute upon the least exercise.

the liver.

Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but yeerived but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Win. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved for the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

BOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, 55.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Bushand of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before use, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Coun of Beeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. B. Johnson, wife of Capt. Jesuph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass, was severely afflicted for ten years was proposed.

branchts, with a complete loss of muscular power.—
For the benefit of those afflicted in a finitar manner,
Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have
entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and no feels allo to resume
his ordinary business.

IT Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, beliven Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years
with the following districting symptoms: Acid cructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appeartion, daily spasmodic pains in the loss of appeartion, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appeartion, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appea

sense of lightness across the enert, hereby, want of due energy in the nervous ryster).

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect euro effected by Dr. Wm. Erans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, 22.

Benjimin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

W.M. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau et.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,

Druggist, Annapolis G. W. WILSON, Upper Marlbro'.

POETRY.

mile New York America "OII, LET US DIE LIKE MEN." Written before the battle of the Okachuldee.

Refl out the bunner on the sir,
And draw your swords of flame!
The forming squadrons first prepare
To take the field of Flame.
With measurd step your columns dan
Closs up along the glen,
If we must dis err set of sun,
Old! let us die like men. Oh! let us die like men.
We seek the foe from night till morn,
A foe we do not see—
Goroll the drum and wind the horn.
And tell him here are we,
In ielle strength we watch a prey
That larks by marsh and fea:
But shoult he strike our lines to-day,
Oh! let die like men.

Oh! let us like fach.

Tis not to right a kinsman's wrongs.
With Bristling ranks we come:
Our sisters sing their evening rongs.
Far in a peaceful home.
We butle at our country's call.
The savage in his den:
If in such struggle we must fail,
Oh! let us do like men.

Remember, boys, that mercy's dower Is life to him who yields; Remember that the hand of power: Is strongest when it shields; Keep lonour, like your salers, bright; Shame coward fear—and then If we must perish in the right Oh! let us die like men.

"Sabbath Morning," "written under an ei graving of a family groupe, about to go to Screne and touching is the description of humble and happy scenes.

"On trusty donkey's back they place. The honour'd grand sire of the race, To walk too feeble now; While o'er her father's hairless head The daughter's hankerchief is spread To shield his naked brow.

To go to chorch he cannot ful,
For Mary means, today,
To dedicate herself to God,
And tread the path her fathers tro!,
And he, for her, must pray. She was his solace in decry, And, through her lustrous eye, He loy'd to look on nature's free, Kindled into a richer grace

By youth and picty. Dy youngling, too by all careadd,
Must not be left behin the rest;
An undivided band.
Imbued with love, and rich in grace,
They hasten to his holy place.
To konour God's command.

Oh! who would forfeit such a joy As gilds the face of that sweet boy, And smooths his grand-ire's broad And teams in Rosa's ardent eyes, And heaves in Mary's heart-felt eight For all earth could be-tow! Yes! blessed Salbath morn, thy light

Yes! blessed Sandam ment, by a Is affinent, in pure deligid, To those who love they rest! Beyond the sun, a Heavenly ray Adds moral lustre to the day And shines into the bree t.

MINCHES, ANDICOM.

CAPTURE OF THE PASHA'S HAREM. [From Bentley's Miscellany for Pelowary.] In 1823, the Greeks, in one of their marau-

ding expeditions, captured the entire Harem of the celebrated Cherchid P. sice. The instant this affair was made known to Sir Frederick Adem, he sent to negotiate with the captors for their prize, and ransomed them for 10,000 dol lars. With the kindest and most delicate attention, Sir Frederick had a house fitted up expressly for the reception of these fair inidels. and had them conveyed to Coriu, and landed in the night unseen by the curious inhibitants.--During their residence, the strictest privacy except Lady Adam, and a very few of the ladies

of the garrison. Sir Frederick lost no tia e in communicating with the pasha, and informed him of all he had done, and the scrupatous care which had been observed respecting the privacy of the ladies of the Harem. The pasha returned the most profase acknowledgments to Sir Frederick for his kindness and attention, stating the satisfaction he should have in repaying the ransom, and requesting Sir Frederick to oblige him by sending them to Lepento as speedily as possible. Sir Frederick Adam engaged the first merchant brig he was able, and had her fitted up for the reception of its fair freight with such care that none of the people on board could, by any possibility, eatch a glimpse of their passengers. Many of catch a glimpse of their passengers. these interesting creatures had ingratiated themselves wonderfully with the ladies, who were allowed to visit them, by their entire artlessness to those who stood dismayed around him, "if

sense of tightness across the cheet, likewise a great | and unsophisticated notions of the world, and | ever it should arrive that any of you should have its ways. One was the favorite of the pasha, and was said to possess great influence over She was a native of Circassio, and was called Fatima, and possessed a greater profusion of ornament and rich clothing than the others. Lady Adam described her as the most decidedly beautiful creature she had ever beheld. She had large dark eyes, with a peculiarly soft and pleasing expression, which could not fail to interest any one who looked upon her; her complexion was of the purest white, and her teeth like ivory. She was not more than eighteen years of age, and Lady Adam could not refrain from tears at parting with one so young and so beautiful, about to be secluded for ever from a wor'd which she might, under happier circumstances, have adorned.

When the brig was ready for their reception they were put on board without having been seen by a single individual, excepting the ladies already mentioned. Capt. Anderson, in the Redpole, acted as a convoy, and Capt. Gilbert, A. D. C. was sent from Sir Frederick Adam with despatches for the pasha, and to receive the ransom money. I had been cruising for some time with Anderson, and therefore accom

We had a most delightful trip from Corfu up his highness, the pasha, were there to receive them. They reiterated the pasha's acknowledgments for the kindness and care with which the ladies had been treated; and the ransom money was told into buckets of water to prevent contagion. The beautiful Patima, at parting, left two handsome shawls as a rememberance, one for Captain Anderson, and the other for Captain Gilbert. They were conveyed from the brig so closely enveloped that not even a figure was discernible; and on their landing were surrounded by a troop of blacks, or guards of the Harem, and conveyed in closed litters to

The Redpole then sailed for Zante, whither Sir Frederick and Lady Adam had gone, to whom the captain gave an account of his mis. sion, and truly delighted they were to hear that their protegees had been so kindly received. On our return to Corfu, the following most distressing intelligence awaited us. Scarcely had the two vessels sailed from the Gulf of Lepante than the ruthless monster of a pasha, placing no faith in the honour of British officers, and dead to all remonstrance, caused the whole of these unfortunate creatures, the beautiful and interesting Fatima amongst the rest, to be tied in sacks and drowned in the waters of the Guif. The horror and indignation with which this shocking intelligence was received at Corfu can hardly be described. Not a man but would have gladly volunteered to have burnt Lepanto to the ground, and have hung the dog of a pasha by his own beard. But we were powerless; we had no right to interfere, and were to smother our indignation as we best could. There was many a wet eye in the Corfu for the fate of poor l'atinea and her leckless companiens. But judgment speedily overtook the perpetrator of this most wanton deed of Butchery, though it is strange how noble were the moments of this man

By some means Cherchid Pasha had incurred the suspicien of the Porte. There is but one way amongst the Turks of explaining these matters. A Tartar shortly arrived at the head. quarters of the pasha, bearing the imperial firman and the fatal bowstring. The pasha no sooner read the fatal scroll than he kissed it, and bowed his forchead to the earth in token of verence and submission.

"Do your instructions forbid me to use poison instead of sabmitting to the bowstring!" calmly asked the pasha of the Tartar.

"His highness may use his own pleasine," answered the Tariar. "I have with me a potent mixture which, with his highness's permission, I will prepare." The pashs then called together all his officers

and his househeld. He was attired in his mes splendid robes, and received them in his state ivan, as though in the plenitude of his power. The fatal messenger stood by his side. In one hand he held a golden goblet all enriched with the precious stones, and in the other he held the usperial firmen. "I have sent for you." was observed with regard them; and not an in-dividual in the island was allowed to see them of have sent for you all, to show you by my example that it is the duty of a mussulmar to die at the command of his sujerior, as well es to live for his s rvice and honeur. The sultan, our master, has no further occasion for his servant, and has sent him this firman. It remains for me only to obey. I might, it is true, resist, surrounded as I am by guards and triends. But no: I respect the will of God and our blessed pro, but through the word of his successor. I value not life in comparison with duty, and I pray you all to profit by my exam-ple." With a firm and unflinching hand be carried the poisoned goblet to his lips and drank it to the dregs; then shaking his head as one who has had a nauseous draught, he handed the cup to the Tartar and said: "Keep it; your potion is bitter indeed: present my duty to our master, and say that his servant died as he lived,

to undergo-the same-trial." his voice faltered, and his face became deadly pale, eremember -Cherchid probat - Allah - Achart - God's will be --- but before be could finish the sen. tence, his head fell upon his areast, and he fell back upon the cushions of his divar, and ex-

The Tartar took a big from his girdle, and with a knife separated the head from the body; the blood staining the jenelled velvets. The head he deposited carefully in the bag, tied it round his waist, and in a few manufes was on his fleet steed on the read to Constantinople.

We had this account from an eve witness.

DANGER OF ANNOYING CATS.

In a late Medical work we notice an article entitled "Observational Dissections and Expernents on the bite of enraged Animals." One of the most important facts contained in it is. that cats may by ill treatment be rendered med. and without having been themselves bitten, may by their bite produce the most violent Hydrophobia. The following remarkable instances are related.

A young man was bitten by a cat in the leg; he suffered acute pain for some time; this ceasthe Gulf of Lepante, where we had orders to ed, and he became well. Every method predeliver up our interesting charge. Some of the ventive of hydrophobia was used—caustic, alka-Turkish authorities, charged with the order of lies blisters, &c -all in vain, 49th day the symptoms appeared, and the patient died with his teeth fixed in a piece of iron. It is remarble, that the cat had only been rendered furious by being confined in a room and tormented.

A milkman having remarked a cut often coming to steal the milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet. There was a considerable contest, until at last, the cat, unable to avoid a blow, leaped at the man and seized his chin, whence there was no possibility of detaching it, but by cutting off its patient was carried to the hospital, and the preventatives of hydrophobia applied. On the 22d day the fatal symptoms made their appearance; he experienced much difficulty in swal. lowing water, but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased; the wound became bad; the patient grew futious, endeavored to bite every one that came near him, was bound n chains, and immediately broke them in pieces leaped from his bed, ran up and down the hospital, attempting to bite and he met, till reaching the outer door in order to escape, he was seized with a shivering and fell dead.

On dissection, the appearances in Loth these eases were precisely the same as in those of Hydrophobia.

The dreadful lesson taught by the cases here stated, should be carfully kept in mind by all who are, from their tempers and habits of life, much exposed to the temptation or the necessity of using harsh methods with the most common of our domestic animals.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

This small and remote spot, so well known and interesting, from its having been the retreat of a portion of the mutineers of the British go. vernment brig Bounty, commanded by Lieut. Bligh, was recently touched at by the barque Kent, on her passage from California to this port. It may be remembered, that some years since, Alexander Smith, alias John Adams, one of the crew of the Bounty, and the patriarch of the Island, contemplating the increasing po-pulation, with the limit d means of support, deemed it advisable to remore with the inhabitants for Otaheite; but after a short residence. being disgusted with the licentious conduct of the natives, they were reconveyed to their own little paradise in the midst of the South Pacific. It is not a little singular that, with the exception of two or three of their number who died, the whole bely should have returned, without leaving one of their company behind. When the Bounty last left the Island of Otaheite she had on board mine of the mutineers, six men and twelve women of Tabouai and O-taheite. Of these there are but two of the women now living. Adams died in 1829 .-The whole number of inhabitants, at the time of the Kent's visit, was ninety nine, one having died a day or two before her arrival. They are represented to be the same simple-hearted, happy and religious people described by Capt. nappy and religious people described by Capt. Beechy of the Blessom, and others, and living without any chief or governor. Whalers frequently visit them for supplies of vegetables, of which there is an abundance of various kinds. Pigs and goats are scarce, and seldom killed by the natives, with a view of increasing their stock. It may be interesting to the curious to know that a piece of the bell of the Bounty was brought home by Capt. Steele. A highly interesting account of the mutiny, and a description of Pitcairn's Island, may be found in the 31st number of Harper's Family Library.

VING concluded his labours at the Diversity of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

February 14.